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肺黏液表皮样癌的分子特征

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨肺黏液表皮样癌的分子特征。方法: 回顾性对2013年7月至2016年12月13例病理确诊并接受治疗的肺黏液表皮样癌临床特征和分子特点进行分析。结果: *EGFR*基因突变率为15.38%(2/13), 且2例均为L861Q点突变, *EGFR*基因状态与性别($P=1.000$)、年龄($P=1.000$)、吸烟史($P=0.848$)及分期($P=1.000$)均无相关性; *MAML2*融合基因阳性率为45.45%(5/11), *MAML2*融合基因状态与性别($P=0.521$)、年龄($P=0.521$)、吸烟史($P=1.000$)及分期($P=0.924$)均无相关性($P>0.05$)。结论: 肺黏液表皮样癌中*EGFR*基因最常见的突变为L861Q, *EGFR*基因野生型患者中存在*MAML2*基因融合。

[关键词] 肺黏液表皮样癌; 分子特征; *EGFR*基因; *MAML2*基因

Molecular features of pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the molecular characteristics of pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma (PMEC). **Methods:** From July 2013 to December 2016, 13 PMEC patients received treatment. All the patients were diagnosed by pathology. We retrospectively reviewed the clinical data and genetic state. **Results:** *EGFR* mutation rate was 15.38% (2/13), and 2 cases were both L861Q point mutations, the relationship between *EGFR* gene status and gender ($P=1.000$), age ($P=1.000$), smoking ($P=0.848$) and stage ($P=1.000$) were no significant; the positive rate of *MAML2* fusion gene was 45.45% (5/11). the relationship between *MAML2* fusion gene status and gender ($P=0.521$), age ($P=0.521$), smoking ($P=1.000$) and stage ($P=0.924$) were all no significant. **Conclusion:** The most common form change of pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma was *EGFR* gene L861Q point mutation, *MAML2* fusion gene exist in the *EGFR* gene wild type patients.

Keywords pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma; molecular features; *EGFR* gene; *MAML2* gene

肺黏液表皮样癌在肺肿瘤中比较罕见, 占肺原发性肿瘤的0.1%~0.2%^[1-6]。此亚型最初被描述为支气管腺瘤^[7], 由于样本量有限, 目前肺黏液表皮样癌的预后未被很好地评估。低级别肿瘤通常手术切除为主, 但仍有一些肺黏液表皮样癌被发现更具有侵袭性, 特别是高级别或者淋巴结转移患者5年生存率降至30%左右^[5,8-9]。目前治疗方面肺黏液表皮样癌化疗数据有限, 而靶向治疗特别是EGFR-TKIs治疗数据更是缺乏。

目前没有足够多关于肺黏液表皮样癌的研究。Han等^[10]研究发现5例肺黏液表皮样癌患者中40%(2/5)患者存在EGFR L858R点突变; Yu等^[4]研究发现25%(5/20)患者存在EGFR L861Q点突变, 5%(1/20)患者存在EGFR I768I点突变; Huo等^[11]研究发现66.67%(12/18)患者存在MAML2融合基因; 但Rossi等^[12]研究在5例肺黏液表皮样癌患者中均未发现EGFR基因状态改变。本研究对13例肺黏液表皮样癌样本EGFR基因, ALK融合基因, ROS1融合基因和MAML2融合基因进行回顾性分析, 旨在对复发肺黏液表皮样癌治疗提供宝贵的循证医学依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

收集福建省肿瘤医院、浙江省肿瘤医院和武警浙江总队医院2013年7月至2016年12月间的肺黏液表皮样癌标本。纳入标准: 1)病理证实肺黏液表皮样癌; 2)通过胸部CT、脑磁共振、骨扫描或腹部超声或CT证实原发或复发的肺黏液表皮样癌。本研究经成员单位医院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.2 EGFR, ALK, ROS1 基因检测

显微镜下确认肿瘤细胞后, 按照EGFR基因突变定性检测试剂盒(厦门艾德生物医药科技有限公司)和ALK, ROS1融合基因定性检测试剂盒(厦门艾德生物医药科技有限公司), 在Mx3000P实时荧光定量PCR仪(美国Stratagene公司)中进行扩增。该试剂盒包含位点见表说明书。

1.3 MAML2 融合基因检测

显微镜下确认肿瘤细胞后, 根据说明书按照MAML2双色断裂探针(Z-2014-200, 德国Zytovision公司)进行荧光原位杂交, 判读标准: SPEC MAML2双色分离探针由两个直接标记混合并杂交到11q21染色体上。绿色染料标记的探针在MAML2基因的远端, 红色染料标记的探针在MAML2基因的近端。红绿信号分离代表11q21染色体上无移位, 若有一个橘黄色/绿色信号或一个橘黄色信号和单独的绿色信号显示11q21染色体已发生移位。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0进行数据处理, 计数资料采用例(%)表示, 所有数据采用 χ^2 检验, 以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者特征

收集的8 962例肺肿瘤样本中, 13例(0.14%)病理确诊为肺黏液表皮样癌, 其中男11例, 女2例, 中位年龄49(22~68)岁, 30.77%(4/13)的患者有吸烟史, 中位随访时间40.6(16.4~66.5)个月(图1, 2, 表1)。



图1 肺黏液表皮样癌(肿物大小3.6 cm × 2.8 cm)

Figure 1 Pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma (the mass size 3.6 cm × 2.8 cm)

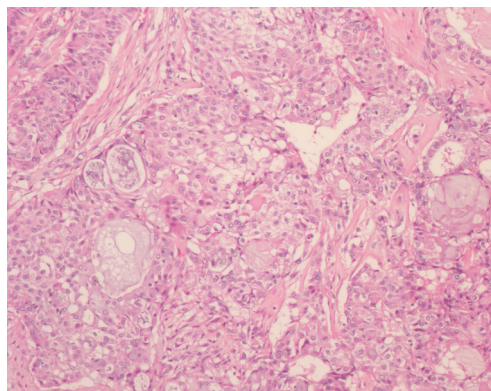


图2 肺黏液表皮样癌(HE, × 100)

Figure 2 Pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma (HE, × 100)

表1 13例肺黏液表皮样癌EGFR基因突变和MAML2基因重排状态

Table 1 EGFR gene mutation and MAML2 gene rearrangement status in 13 cases of pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma

序号	年龄/岁	性别	吸烟史	分期	EGFR基因状态	MAML2基因重排状态	治疗方案	总生存/月
1	55	女	否	IV	野生型	未做	埃克替尼+化疗	失访
2	68	男	是	IA	野生型	阴性	手术	36.4+
3	34	男	否	IB	L861Q	阴性	手术	66.5+
4	57	男	是	IIIA	野生型	阳性	手术+辅助化疗	42.0+
5	56	女	否	IIIA	野生型	阴性	手术+辅助化疗	33.0+
6	22	男	否	IIB	野生型	阳性	手术	52.5+
7	54	男	是	IIIB	野生型	阳性	吉非替尼+化疗	43.4
8	39	男	否	IIB	野生型	阴性	手术+辅助化疗	失访
9	54	男	否	IIIA	野生型	阳性	手术+辅助化疗	26.2+
10	56	男	否	IV	L861Q	未做	吉非替尼+化疗	16.4+
11	68	男	否	IIA	野生型	阴性	手术+辅助化疗	23.5+
12	50	男	是	IV	野生型	未做	化疗	26.9+
13	32	男	否	IA	野生型	阳性	手术	37.2+

2.2 EGFR基因、ALK融合基因和ROS1融合基因状态

ARMS方法检测13例肺黏液表皮样癌发现EGFR基因突变率为15.38%(2/13),且2例均为L861Q点突变,EGFR基因状态与性别($P=1.000$)、年龄($P=1.000$)、吸烟史($P=0.848$)、分期($P=1.000$)均无显著性关系(图3)。13例肺黏液表皮样癌患者均未发现ALK融合基因和ROS1

融合基因。

2.3 MAML2融合基因状态

荧光原位杂交方法检测11例肺黏液表皮样癌,其中5例患者存在MAML2融合基因,阳性率为45.45%(5/11)。MAML2融合基因状态与性别($P=0.521$)、年龄($P=0.521$)、吸烟史($P=1.000$)及分期($P=0.924$)均无显著性关系(图4)。

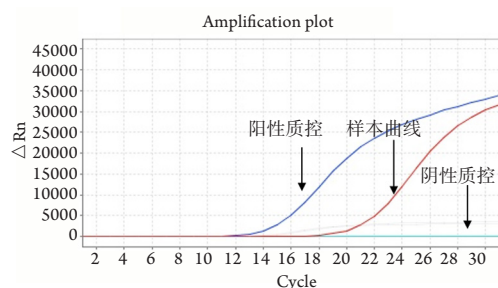


图3 EGFR基因L861Q点突变检测曲线阳性样本

Figure 3 Curve positive samples detected in EGFR gene L861Q point mutation

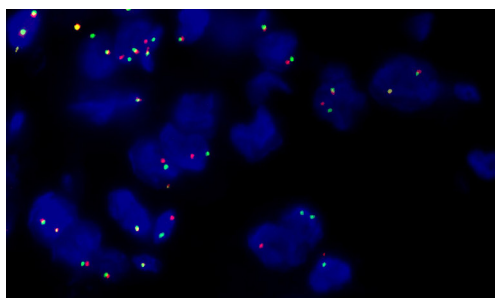


图4 肺黏液表皮样癌中MAML2基因重排显示红绿分裂探针 (oil immersion, ×1000)

Figure 4 The MAML2 gene is rearranged in PMEC and shows a disruption of the red and green signals (oil immersion, ×1000)

3 讨论

在肺腺癌中, 目前已经确认EGFR基因状态改变与EGFR-TKIs疗效相关, 其中EGFR基因状态改变中最常见的为19del和L858R, 占85%~90%^[13], 循证学资料^[14-17]显示吉非替尼、厄洛替尼以及埃克替尼对EGFR基因突变的晚期非小细胞肺癌效果显著。

Yu等^[4]研究发现肺黏液表皮样癌中EGFR L861Q点突变比EGFR其他突变形式更频繁。L861Q是EGFR基因21外显子的一个少见突变, 其对EGFR-TKIs治疗有效^[18-21]。Castellanos等^[21]研究发现EGFR-TKIs对L861Q的有效率为57.1%, 中位无进展生存时间为6.0个月。这些研究显示肺黏液表皮样癌可能从EGFR-TKIs中获益。由于肺腺癌患者能从二代EGFR-TKIs阿法替尼中获益较一代EGFR-TKIs获益显著, 但对于肺黏液表皮癌疗效未有报道, 本研究中1例L861Q点突变晚期患者, 吉非替尼治疗有效, PFS为4.6个月。

Han等^[10]研究40%(2/5)的肺黏液表皮样癌患

者中存在EGFR L858R点突变, 但Rossi等^[12]研究在5例肺黏液表皮样癌患者中均未发现EGFR基因状态改变。Dahse等^[22]研究发现EGFR基因突变在唾液腺型肿瘤中可能是1个少见案例。

除此之外, 一个EGFR基因野生型的肺黏液表皮样癌的细胞株H-292, 对吉非替尼高度敏感^[10], 另外一个EGFR基因野生型唾液腺型肿瘤细胞株H3118, 对EGFR-TKI也异常高度敏感, 对这两株细胞株进一步研究发现存在CRTC1-MAML2融合基因, 体外研究^[23-25]发现唾液腺型肿瘤伴随t(11;19)(q14-21;p12-13)对吉非替尼敏感, 其可能通过CRTC1-MAML2融合基因上调EGFR配体。Huo等^[11]研究发现66.67%(12/18)肺黏液表皮样癌患者存在MAML2融合基因。本研究中45.45%(5/11)的肺黏液表皮样癌患者存在MAML2融合基因, 且1例MAML2融合基因阳性晚期肺黏液表皮样癌患者接受吉非替尼治疗后无进展生存时间为11.2个月。

综上所述, 肺黏液表皮样癌中EGFR基因最常见的改变为L861Q, EGFR基因野生型患者中常存在MAML2基因融合, 其两种分子特征均对EGFR-TKIs敏感。

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